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Central Intelligence Bulletin

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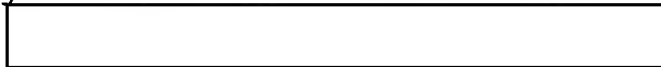
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JORDAN: The government and the fedayeen have again accused each other of violating the cease-fire agreement.

In a guerrilla broadcast from Baghdad, the fedayeen central committee has charged Jordanian authorities with failing to comply with the terms of the cease-fire of 13 January despite fedayeen fulfillment of all their obligations by the deadline of 23 January. The broadcast further charged that by encouraging armed attacks upon fedayeen offices in Jordan, the government is attempting to create an anti-fedayeen and anti-Palestinian campaign among the Jordanian public.

According to a fedayeen broadcast from Algeria, Yasir Arafat leveled even harsher charges at the Amman government. He said the Jordanian authorities were collaborating with the US and Israel to crush the guerrilla movement and force it to surrender to Israel. Arafat predicted the regime would never honor the latest cease-fire agreement and called for the dispatch of troops from other Arab countries to Jordan and its borders.

Premier Wasfi Tal has responded to the commando broadcasts by denying the charges and accusing the fedayeen in turn of seeking to violate the agreement. He said the fedayeen had made their accusations to justify the failure of the guerrilla campaign against Israel. Tal warned the commandos that if they threaten the security and stability of Jordan, the government will act to safeguard its interests.



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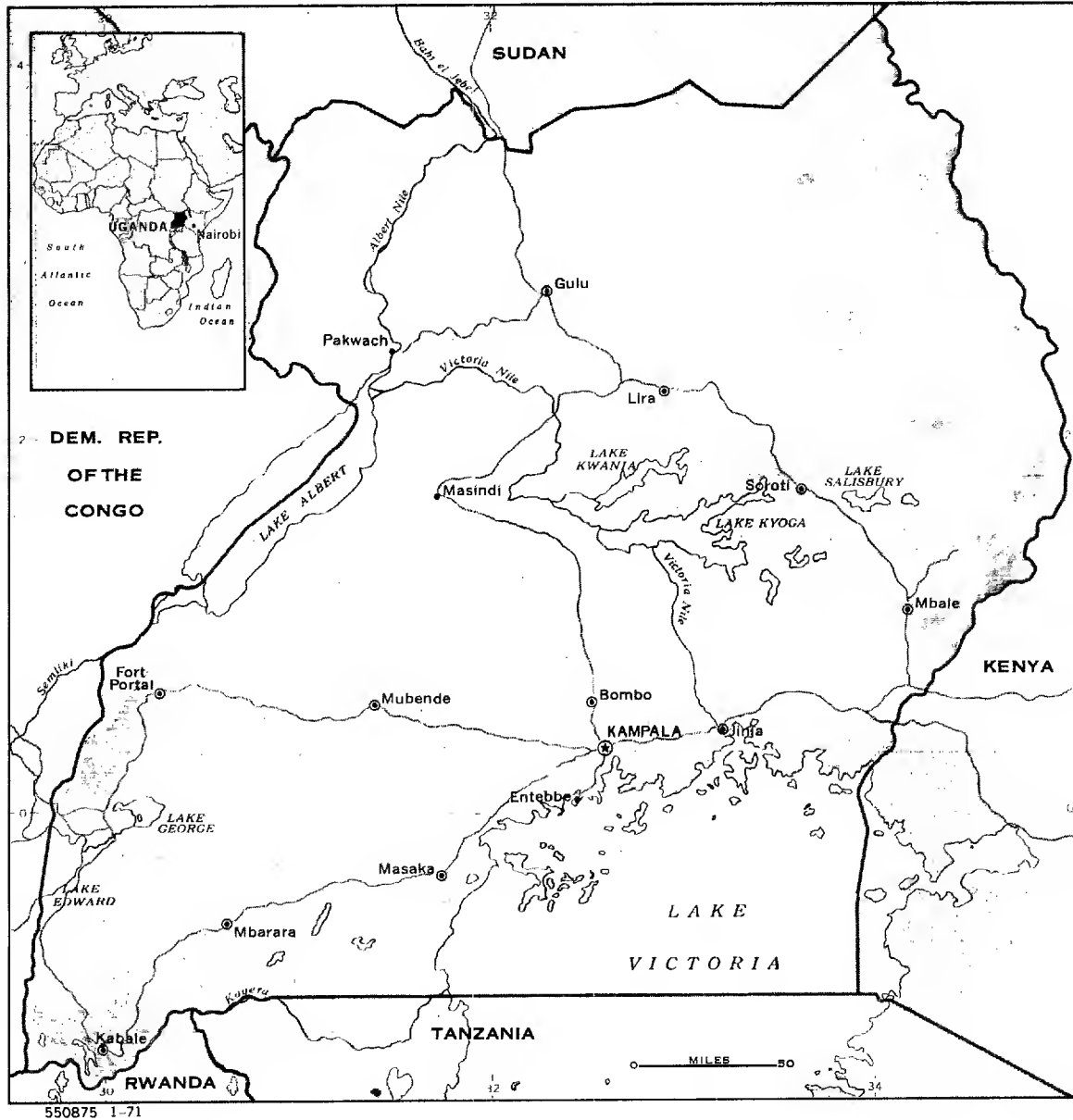
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UGANDA



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UGANDA: Army dissidents led by General Idi Amin appear to be in control of the Ugandan capital of Kampala following a coup yesterday against President Milton Obote.

After a night of sporadic fighting, Radio Uganda yesterday began broadcasting statements that a "military government" headed by Amin had seized power. According to radiobroadcasts, Amin claims to have acted for a variety of reasons, among them a desire to rid the government of corruption and restore public confidence. He describes his government as merely a caretaker administration and says he intends to return the government to civilian hands in due course.

Circumstances surrounding the takeover are still obscure, but the coup was clearly timed to coincide with Obote's absence at the Commonwealth conference in Singapore. Obote now is in Nairobi. It is not known who else was involved with Amin, but national police chief General Oryema has pledged his support and appears to be cooperating.

There is little to indicate what is happening outside Kampala and the airport at nearby Entebbe, both of which are held by Amin's forces. There is one unconfirmed press report of fighting on the road to Jinja, the site of a large military post approximately 40 miles east of Kampala. The report suggests this may be the result of forces loyal to Obote trying to reach the capital.

It is not clear how much support Amin has, particularly within the army itself. The army has been highly undisciplined and shot through with personal and tribal factionalism. Amin has been at odds with other senior officers who lead major tribal factions within the army, and he may have acted with only a relatively small number of supporters. As a former noncommissioned officer, Amin has been popular with

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[enlisted men but not with the officer corps. These factors could keep the situation highly unstable for some time.

Amin himself has been a controversial figure over the past few years. Since September he has been nursing grievances against the President, arising largely from a reshuffle of the army high command that reduced Amin's authority. This action may have prompted Amin to begin plotting against Obote. [] (Map)]

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GUINEA-SENEGAL: Relations between the two countries are seriously strained following Sekou Toure's speech strongly attacking Senegal for harboring anti-Guinean exiles.

On 22 January Toure denounced Senegalese President Senghor and his government for refusing to extradite anti-Guinean exiles who Toure claims were directly involved in planning and executing the raids on his country last November. The principal oppositionists in question are politicians and trade unionists who lost out to Toure in the pre-independence struggle for power and chose to continue the fight from outside Guinea. Their numbers have been augmented over the years by political and economic refugees from Guinea.

Toure's charges implying Senegalese support for his enemies produced a sharp response in Dakar. Senegal's ambassador to Conakry was recalled over the weekend, and further official reactions are expected to follow yesterday's cabinet meeting. Relations between the two countries deteriorated last month when Guinea charged [redacted] that "mercenaries" were massing in Senegal for new attacks on Guinea.

Toure's reference in the same speech to the presence of "antirevolutionaries" in Ivory Coast may foreshadow a new wrangle with that country as well. Toure disclosed that a letter will be sent to Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny requesting extradition of dissident Guinean exiles residing in Ivory Coast. The absence at this time of any specific attack on Ivory Coast or its President suggests that Toure would like the rapprochement he initiated with Abidjan last spring to continue. Houphouet-Boigny's attitude on the exile question will be considered crucial by Toure. [redacted]

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SOUTH KOREA: Opposition presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung is continuing his hard-hitting campaign against Pak Chong-hui's administration.

At a well-attended press conference on 23 January, Kim bore in on a variety of sensitive domestic and foreign policy issues. In addition to such well-worn charges as government corruption and authoritarianism, Kim raised questions about the continued stationing of Korean troops in Vietnam, and spoke up for economic policies to help those Koreans who have benefited least from the country's economic progress. He also repeated his earlier proposal that South Korea's security should eventually be guaranteed by the US, USSR, Japan, and Communist China. Two days later, Kim departed for the US "to confer with American leaders in and out of government" in an obvious effort to appear Pak's equal in foreign affairs.

Pak so far has sought to get the better of Kim by remaining aloof from the growing hurly-burly of the still unofficial campaign. Nevertheless, Kim seems to be thriving on publicity arising from petty harassment by lesser government officials. Last week, in a move to smear Kim, authorities arrested six of his entourage and issued warrants for two more after they became involved in fights with the police. Kim has also been "booked" three times for illegal campaigning. Although none of this is unusual in a Korean election, in Kim's case, it could bolster his image as a battler against entrenched authority.

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GUATEMALA: The opposition parties are making overtures to the radical left to form a common front against the Arana government.

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All of the leftist groups in Guatemala, whether legal or illegal, have felt the weight of the government's vigorous counterinsurgency effort, under way since November. A series of assassinations of prominent leftists in recent weeks probably has motivated the unification attempts.

Fear of the government and distrust between the would-be antigovernment allies, however, are likely to prevent early realization of an effective organization. Nevertheless, should the violence continue at the level now prevailing, opposition to the Arana administration would become more general.

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URUGUAY: The administration's efforts to press the fight against terrorism are becoming mired in political bungling.

Last week President Pacheco dismissed his interior minister, reportedly in order to combat subversion more effectively. The police chief, who is subordinate to the minister of interior, was also dismissed. At the same time Pacheco transferred responsibility for the inefficiently run prison system, which allegedly allowed terrorists to continue to direct their operations from jail, from the Ministry of Culture to Interior.

Pacheco's choice to run Interior lasted only 24 hours, however, and the President then replaced him with a lackluster political crony. The sub-secretary of interior, who was reconfirmed in his post only a day earlier, was transferred. A new police chief was appointed, but he reportedly has no previous public security experience.

Pacheco's haste in turning to second-rate individuals after his first choices declined the positions has left key posts in the hands of untried and probably inefficient bureaucrats. As a result, meaningful reform may depend largely on the President's personal initiative and direction. Despite the shake-ups, Pacheco has not indicated that he will retreat from his position of refusing to negotiate with terrorists.

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TURKEY: The Demirel government has demonstrated a new policy of toughness in dealing with student extremists, following the National Security Council's public statement last Friday calling on the government to take "necessary measures" to halt unrest. During serious clashes between students and police in Ankara this past weekend, 12 students were wounded and 340 arrested. Several buildings at Ankara University were damaged. In addition, bombs were discovered near the USIS building and the US Embassy compound. Some political observers view the council's public statement, read by a military member, as a warning to the civilian leaders to move promptly to restore order. Thus far, the students have not been intimidated, however, and the increasing number of arrests of radical leaders raises the danger that extremists may try to kidnap a foreign diplomat or other official.

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POLAND: Workers reportedly have returned to their jobs in all areas along the Baltic coast after visits by party leader Gierek and Premier Jaroszewicz to Szczecin and Gdansk. The leaders' visits, a major demand by the workers, who have engaged in work stoppages and slowdowns for over two weeks, coincide with other regime measures of balanced conciliation and firmness. The government took another step toward reconciliation with the Roman Catholic Church yesterday, announcing preparations for granting it legal title to former German church lands that are formally regime property. Together with Gierek's meeting last week with farmers to reassure them about continued private ownership of land, this move indicates the regime's desire to enlist the support of all segments of the population. [REDACTED]

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HUNGARY - WEST GERMANY: Bonn has moved to eliminate the only bilateral obstacle to normalization of relations with Hungary. On 22 January the West German Finance Ministry announced that it had agreed to settle Hungarian property and humanitarian claims from World War II for a little over \$28 million. Resolution of this issue probably will not appreciably accelerate the achievement of full diplomatic relations. Bonn is expected to establish relations with Poland first, but only after a Berlin settlement. [REDACTED]

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